

3RD AWARENESS ENHANCING WORKSHOP ON THE IMPORTANCE OF FISHERIES, AQUACULTURE & BLUE ECONOMY



Recommendations and Aspirations for the
Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector within the
CAADP-Kampala Declaration (2026-2035)



Background: Importance of Investing in Africa's Blue Economy

"New Frontier for Africa's Renaissance"

A Blue continent

38 of 55 countries - coastal or island states



24 000km² of lake area

Shared river basins, rivers, lakes, aquifers etc. cover 64% of the continent

Economies

\$296 Billion, 49 million jobs from BE sectors

\$24 Billion, 14 million jobs - fisheries & aquaculture



Maritime industry: \$1 Trillion revenue; 100+ ports

Coastal tourism: \$80 Billion 24 million jobs

Societies

Livelihood, cultural, spiritual, wellbeing connection to aquatic areas



Critical source of animal protein for +200 million people

Blue foods: Essential yet under-valued contribution to Africa's food systems

Ecosystem Goods & Services

\$2.4 Trillion in ecosystem services

Essential resources for Africa's industrialisation, sanitation, health, energy etc.

Oceans are largest carbon sink



Repository of critical biodiversity & nature-based opportunities

Common Position on Africa's Food Systems: Aquatic Foods

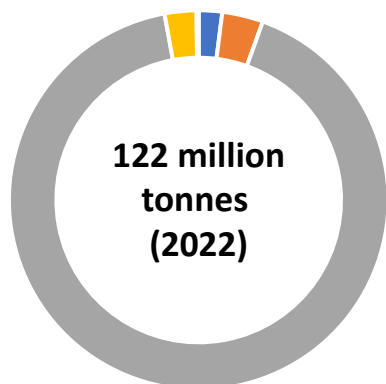
Aquatic (or blue) foods in Africa's food systems:

- **Aquatic foods** provide an **essential** yet often **under-valued contribution** to Africa's food systems & contribute significantly to livelihoods, food security, & nutrition.
- Africa's highly productive marine ecosystems & extensive networks of rivers and lakes provide **abundant opportunities for aquatic food production systems** and blue economy development in the continent.
- Despite the importance of blue foods to Africa's food systems, **aquatic ecosystems** & their capacity to produce food & other ecosystem services are **under threat**.
- Key actions include leveraging existing continental frameworks to **promote coherence** & best practices in fisheries, **aquaculture governance** & blue growth initiatives; combating IUU fishing; conservation of biodiversity; environmental governance; **improving skills of value chain actors**; increasing Africa's role in global regimes; **implementation** of the Africa Blue Economy Strategy & the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa.



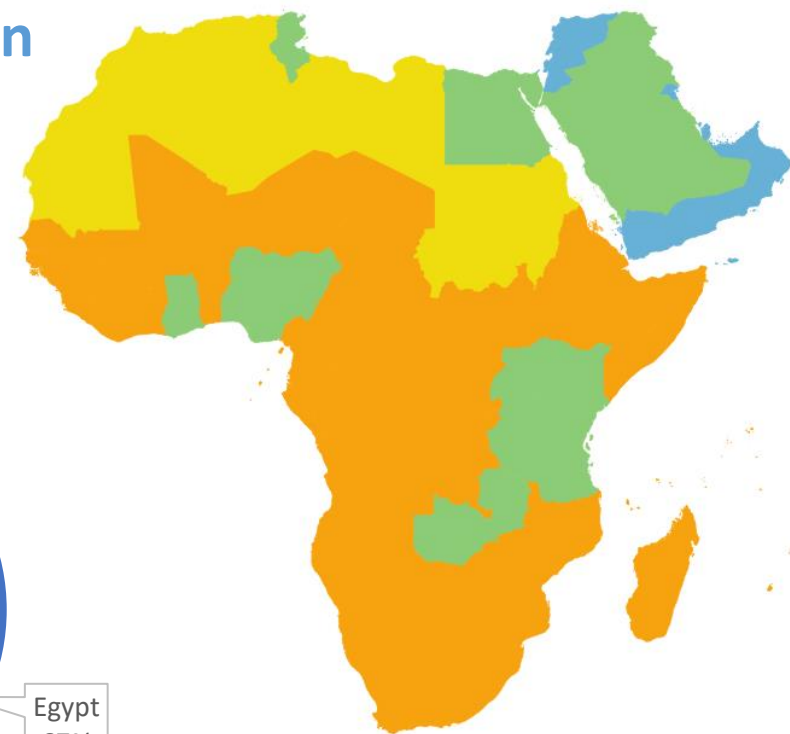
Prepared for UNFSS, 2021

Aquaculture Production Levels in Africa

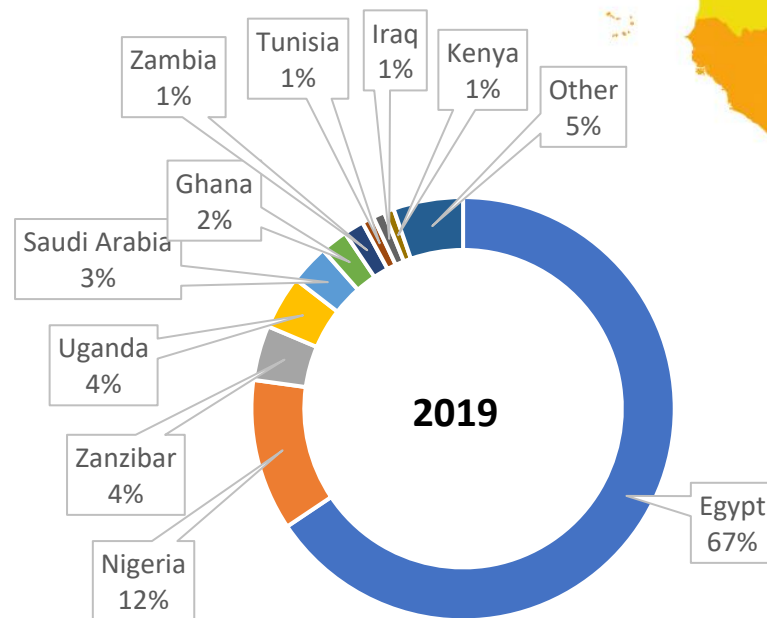


■ Africa ■ Americas ■ Asia ■ Europe ■ Oceania

Only 1.9% of the global production
2,4 million tonnes (2022)

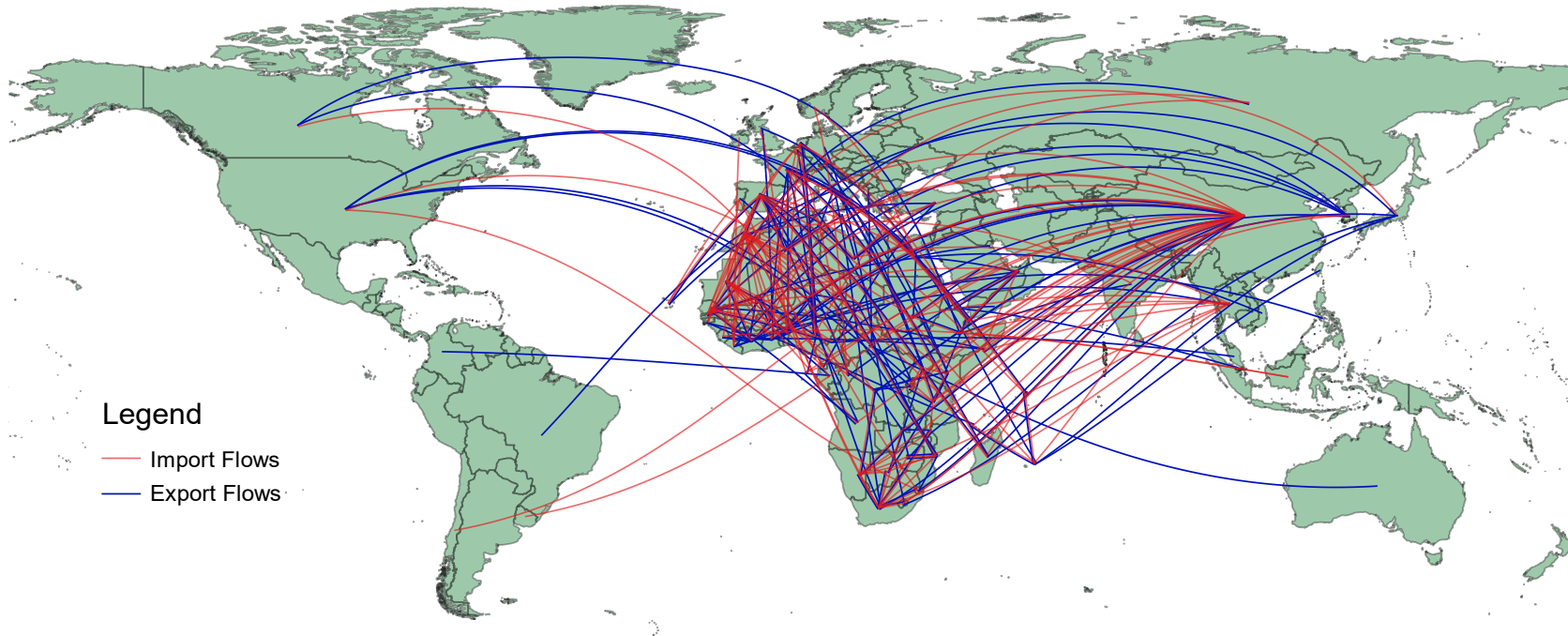


Only ten countries account
for 95% of the production

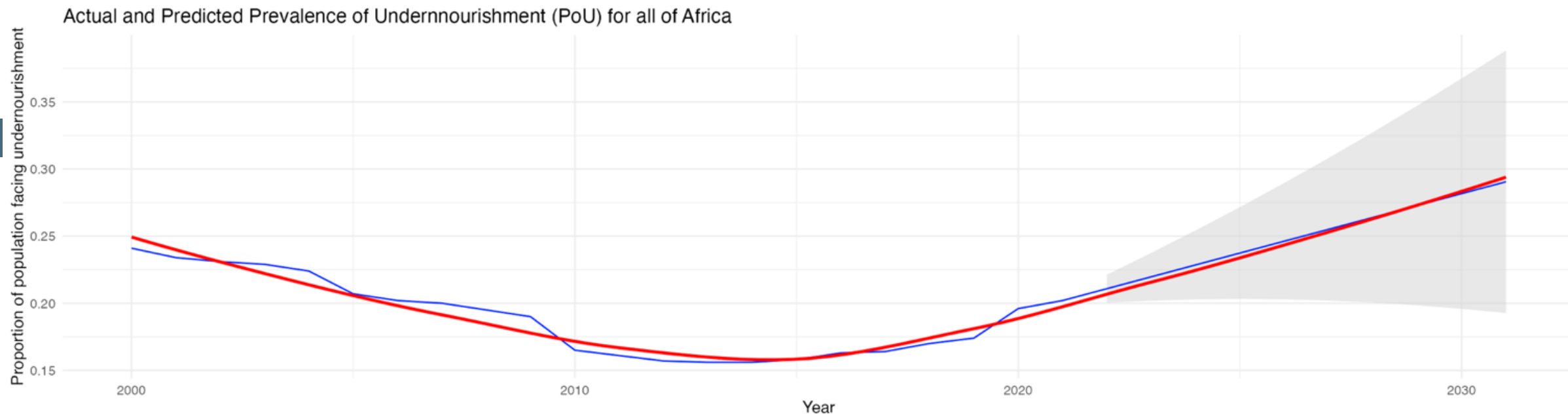


Source: FAO. 2022

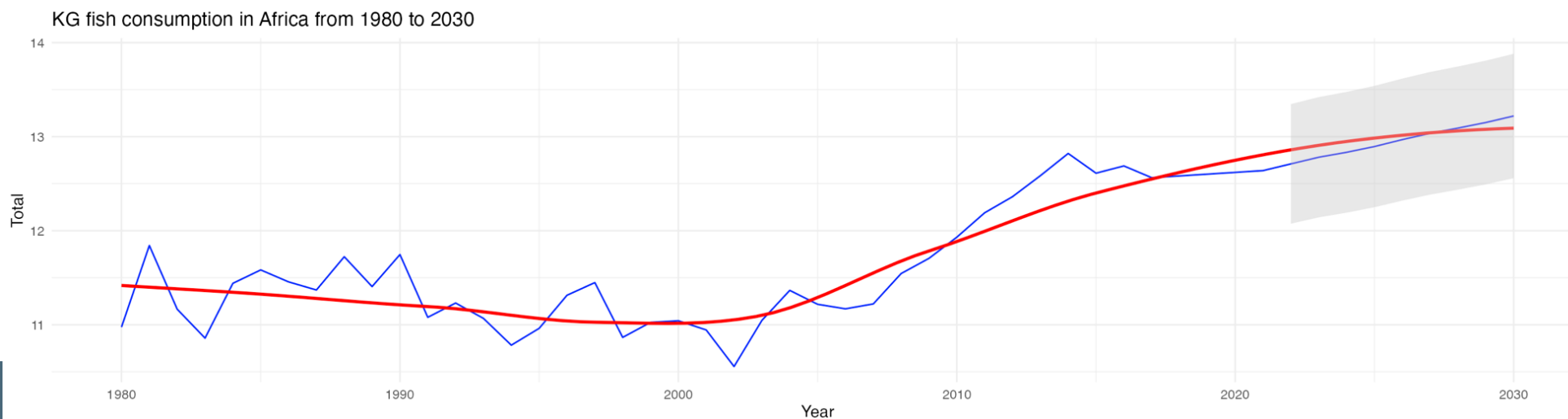
Trade Flows of Imports and Exports of Fisheries and Aquaculture Products To and From Africa (Top 3 Trade Partners 2019-2020)



- Africa's is in a trade deficit (quantity) - countries import more than they export
- This trade deficit is expected to increase into 2030

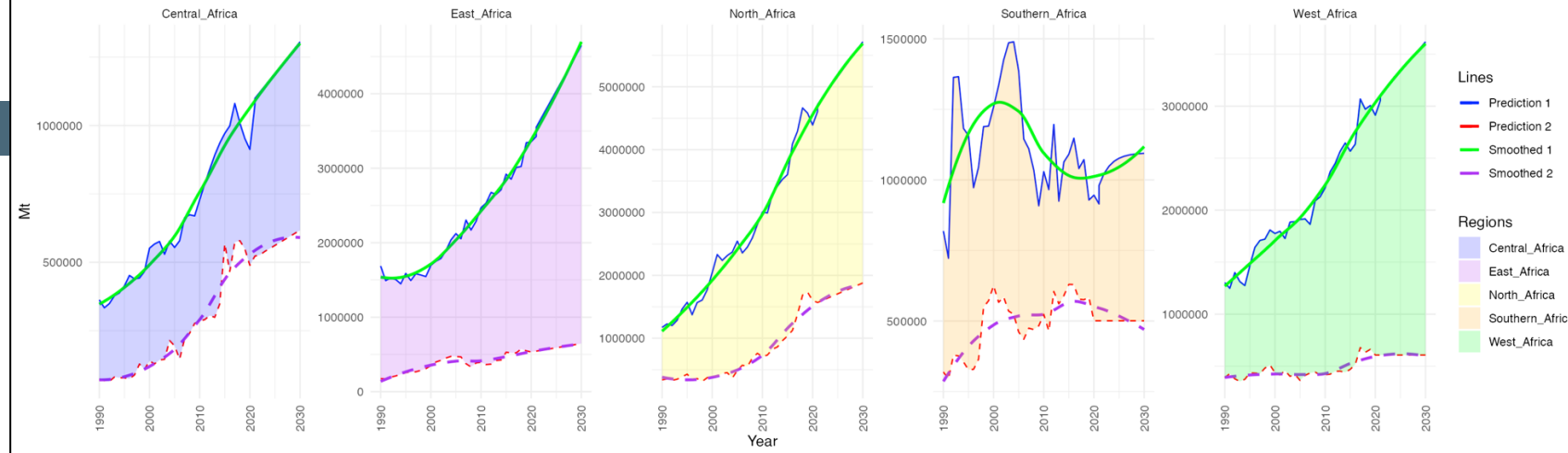


Greater Reliance on Fish for Nutrition



**Nutrition &
Fish Supply**

Difference between Fish Production and Processing by Region



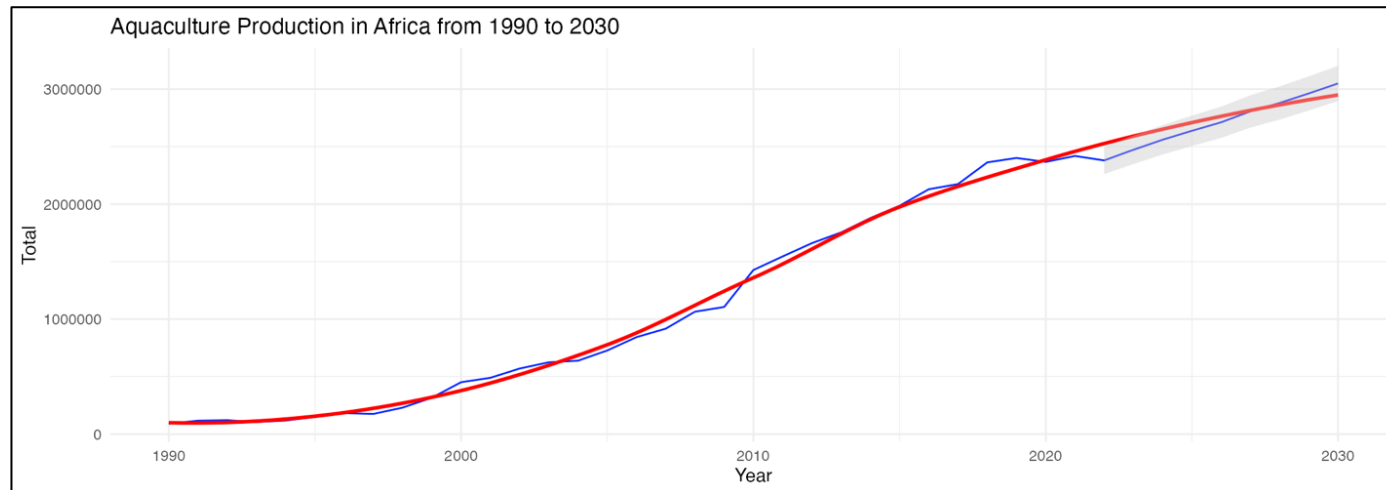
- Overall Increasing Production

But

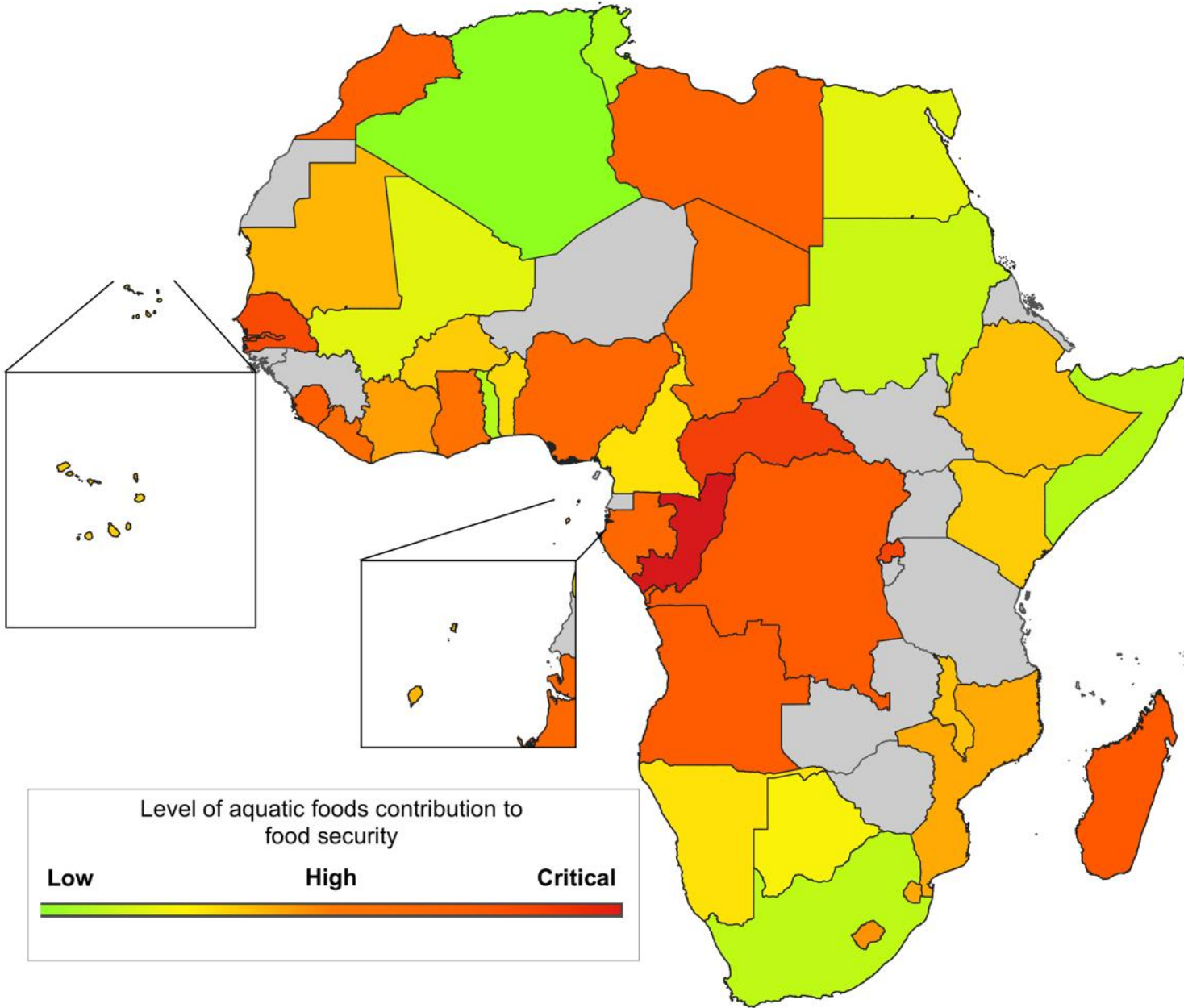
- Large gap between production / processing

- Need to focus on value addition improved processing
- Growth in aquaculture

Aquaculture Production in Africa from 1990 to 2030



Regions with higher poverty levels have increased reliance on Fisheries and Aquaculture for Food Security





Agenda 2063

The Africa We Want

7 ASPIRATIONS

Aspiration 1

A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development

Aspiration 2

An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance

Aspiration 3

An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law

Aspiration 4

A peaceful and secure Africa

Aspiration 5

An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics

Aspiration 6

An Africa where development is people-driven, unleashing the potential of its women and youth

Aspiration 7

Africa as a strong, united and influential global player and partner



Agenda
2063
The Africa we Want



Africa's Second Ten Year Implementation Plan

Second Decade Moonshots (Ambitions)

By 2033

Every AU
MS
attains at
least
middle-
income
status



Prosperous

Africa is
more
Integrated
and
Connected



Integrated

Public
Institutions
are more
Responsive



Democratic

Africa
Resolves
Conflicts
Amicably



Peaceful

Africa
Values are
Explicit
and
Promoted



Cultured

Africa
Citizens are
more
Empowered
and more
Productive



People-driven

Africa is a
strong and
an
influential
global
player

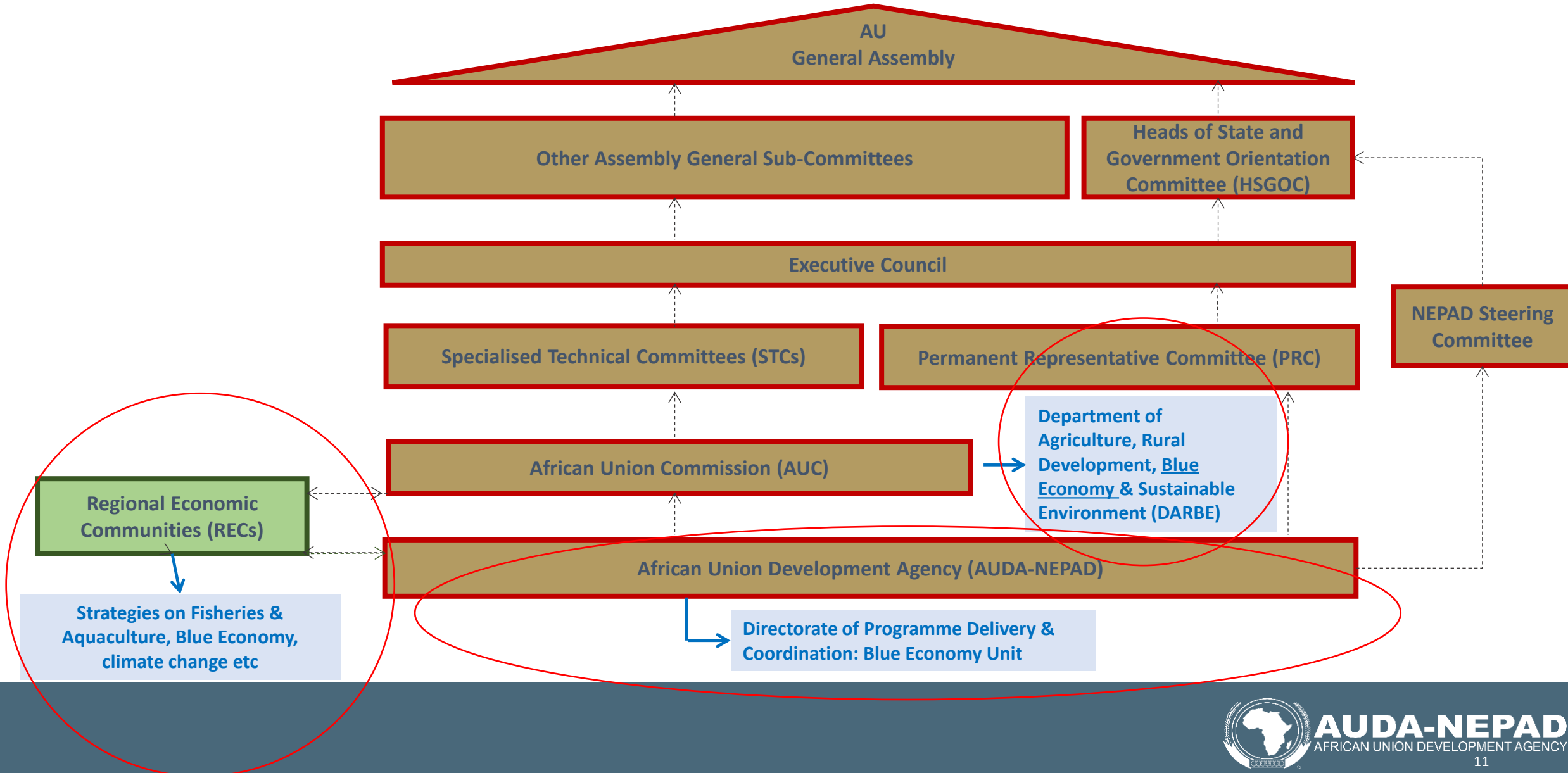


Partnerships

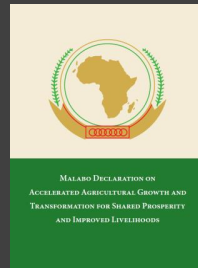
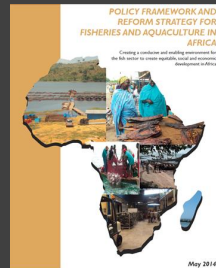
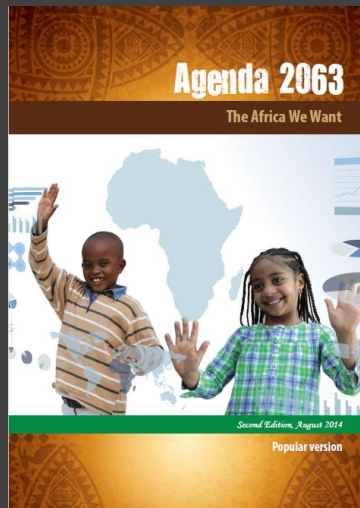
**Objective 1.4. to Accelerate the growth
of the blue/ocean economy**

*Targeted interventions to fully unlock the potential of
fisheries & aquaculture within the blue economy space*

African Union Institutional Landscape



Continental Enabling Framework



Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want

Aspiration 1: A Prosperous Africa Based on Inclusive Growth & Sustainable Development , Goal 6: Blue/Ocean Economy For Accelerated Economic Growth:

“Africa’s Blue economy, which is three times the size of its landmass, shall be a major contributor to continental transformation and growth, advancing knowledge on marine & aquatic biotechnology, the growth of an Africa-wide shipping industry, the development of sea, river & lake transport & fishing; & exploitation and beneficiation of deep sea mineral & other resources.”

- *The Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS) (2014)*
- *The AU Africa Blue Economy Strategy (ABES) (2020)*
- *CAADP Malabo Declaration (2014) & Kampala Declaration, Strategy & Action Plan (2026-2035)*

COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CAADP)

01

20 YEARS OF CAADP

CAADP is Africa's policy framework for agricultural transformation, wealth creation, food security and nutrition, economic growth, and resilience.

02

THE OBJECTIVES OF CAADP

An agricultural-led development to eradicate hunger, reduces poverty and food insecurity and delivers economic growth and sustainable development for Africa.

03

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF CAADP

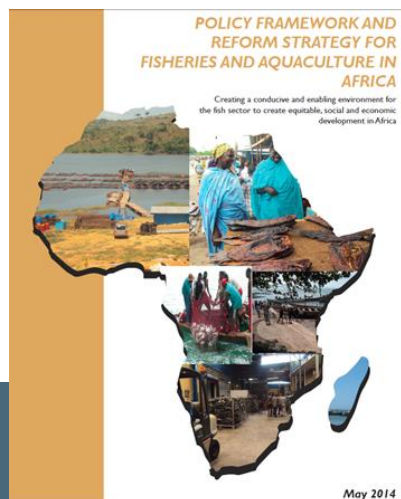
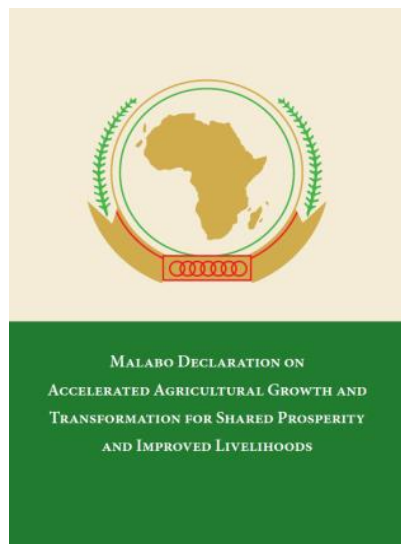
Tremendous progress in terms of economic and agricultural growth, improvement in poverty and nutrition outcomes, expansion of agricultural trade, and expansion of public investments in agriculture

04

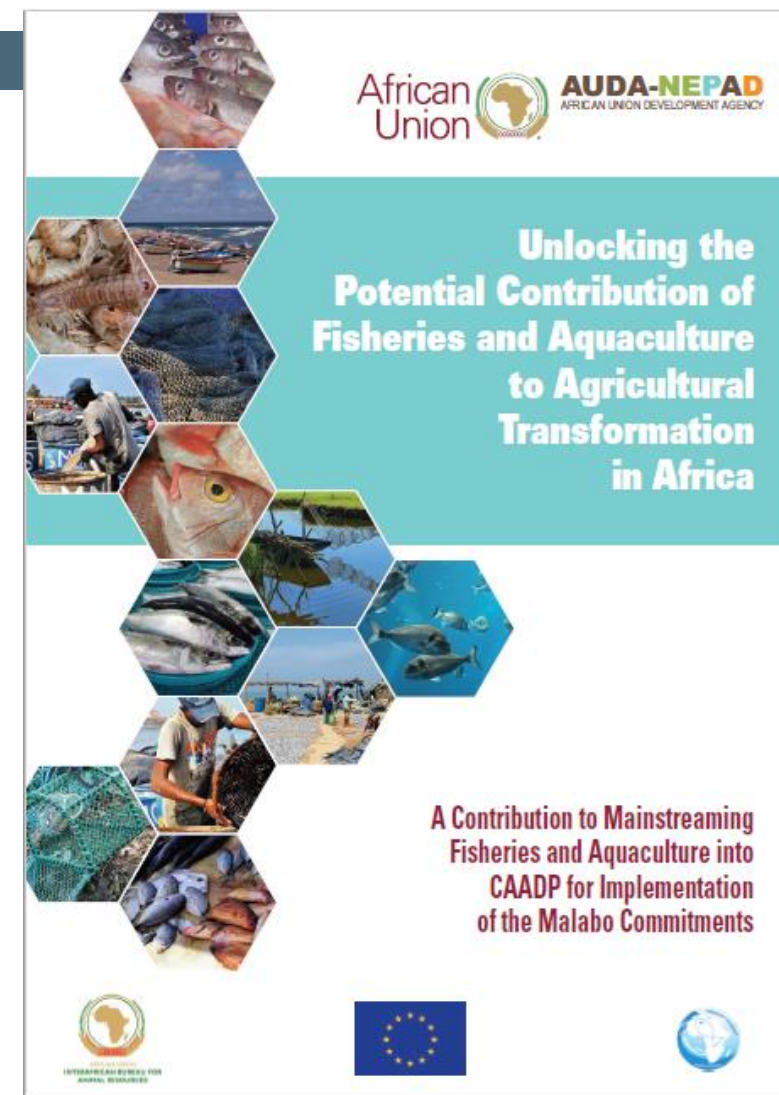
CAADP CAN DO BETTER

The Malabo CAADP goals and targets will not be achieved by 2025. Implementation challenges are compounded by climate change, conflict, pandemics, and other economic shocks

CAADP Malabo First 10 Years: Fisheries & Aquaculture



- The CAADP process has attracted wide ownership from AU-MS, RECs
- Fish and aquatic products have, however, limited visibility in the CAADP process
- Need to strengthen Fisheries & Aquaculture in the CAADP investment plans at National and Regional level
- Efforts to mainstream fisheries and aquaculture in the RAIPs and NAIPs



COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CAADP)



01 – The CAADP Malabo Agenda is ending & a successor agenda is needed for the next decade



02 – The next Agenda must seek to address new and ongoing challenges in agriculture



03 – AU initiated and is leading this process and efforts towards shaping the future

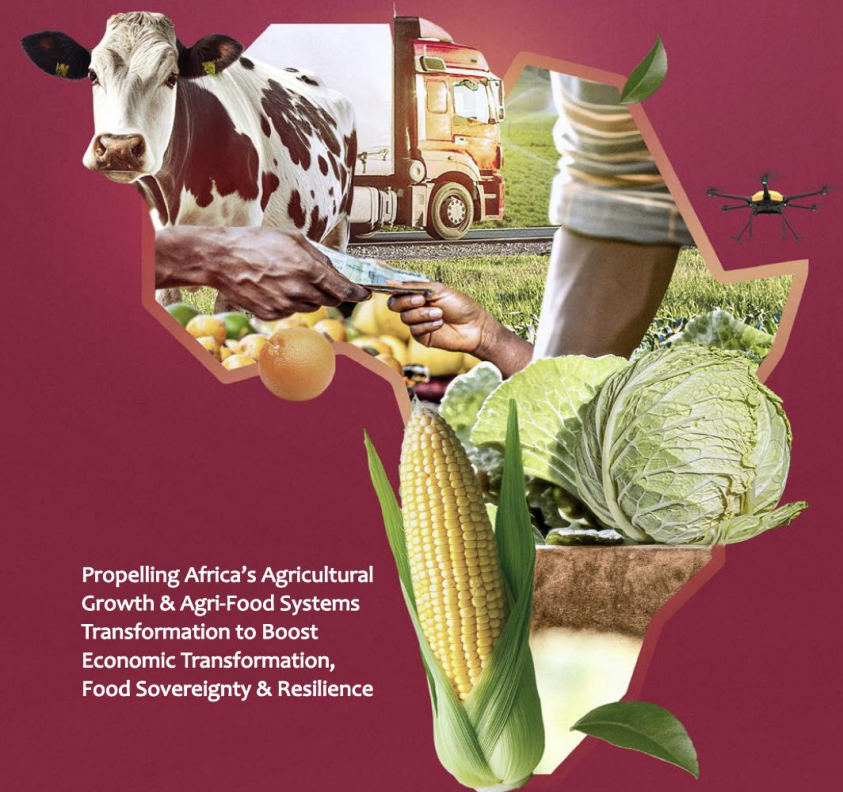


04 – Two Lines of Effort

- Stakeholder engagements and
- Research and analytical work

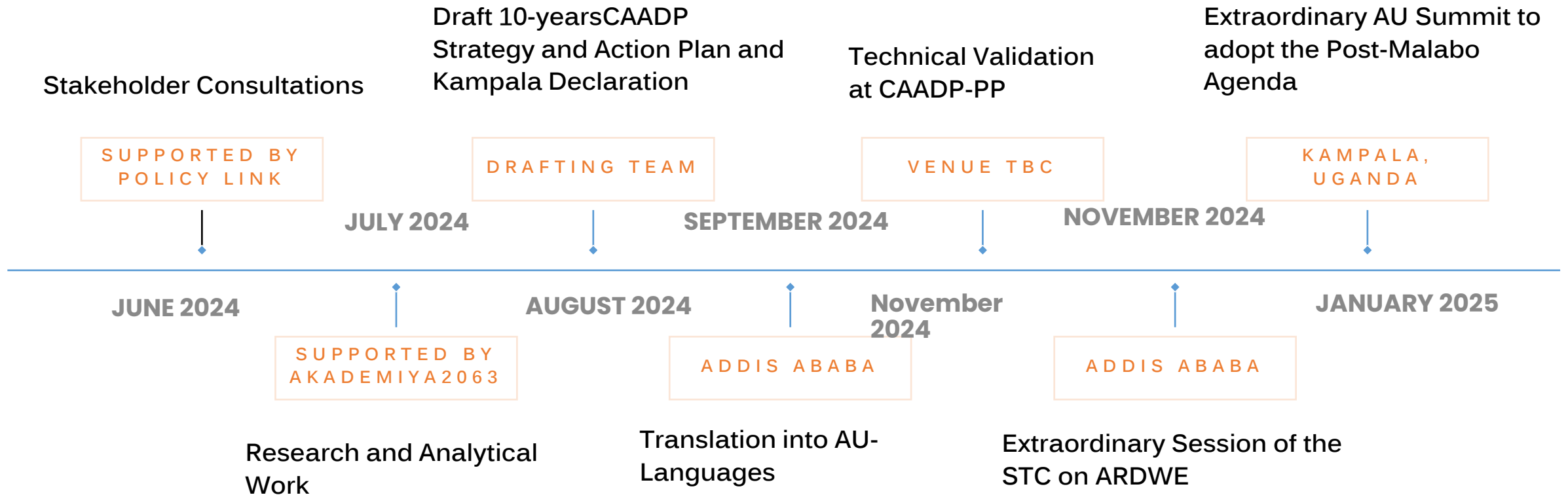


PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT & ENDORSEMENT OF THE POST-MALABO AGENDA FOR ACTION ON CAADP



Propelling Africa's Agricultural Growth & Agri-Food Systems Transformation to Boost Economic Transformation, Food Sovereignty & Resilience

THE POST-MALABO CAADP ROADMAP



LESSONS LEARNT

01



There is value in delivering **comprehensive support** on all stages of the process in a **holistic and well-coordinated manner**

02



Country ownership is key and needs to be respected at all times. Support has to be **demand-led** and hence be flexible

03



Systematic private sector involvement is essential: E.G. **CAP-F implementation** should be an integral part of the NAIP process and should conceptually be fully aligned to the broader CAADP framework

04



The **new NAIP must be**: Evidence-based; Based on inclusive multi-stakeholder process; Systematic private sector participation (development, resourcing and implementation); **firmly embedded in the country's planning, budgeting cycle & overall national development agenda.**

POST-MALABO CAADP WORKSTREAMS

Stakeholder Consultations

- Official Launch of Post Malabo Process by the Commissioner
- 5 RECs led Regional Stakeholder Consultations
- Webinars, technical roundtables & side events
- **Submission of independent memoranda**
- Synthesis and consolidation of stakeholder inputs

Drafting & Validation

Drafting of 10-year Strategy and Action Plan
Drafting of Kampala Declaration
Political Endorsement

Research & Analytical Work

- Establishment and convening of **13 TWGs for analysis** and technical design and integrate BR Taskforce /n the TWGs
- Establishment of Technical Review Committee
- Synthesis and Consolidation of research and analytical work

KEY COMPONENTS OF THE INDEPENDENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE SECTOR IN THE POST-MALABO CAADP AGENDA PROCESS

Priority Area 1: GOVERNANCE OF AQUATIC RESOURCES & ECOSYSTEMS FOR SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE USE & DEVELOPMENT

Priority Area 2: SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES & AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Priority Area 3: SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Priority Area 4: RESPONSIBLE & EQUITABLE FISH TRADE & MARKETING

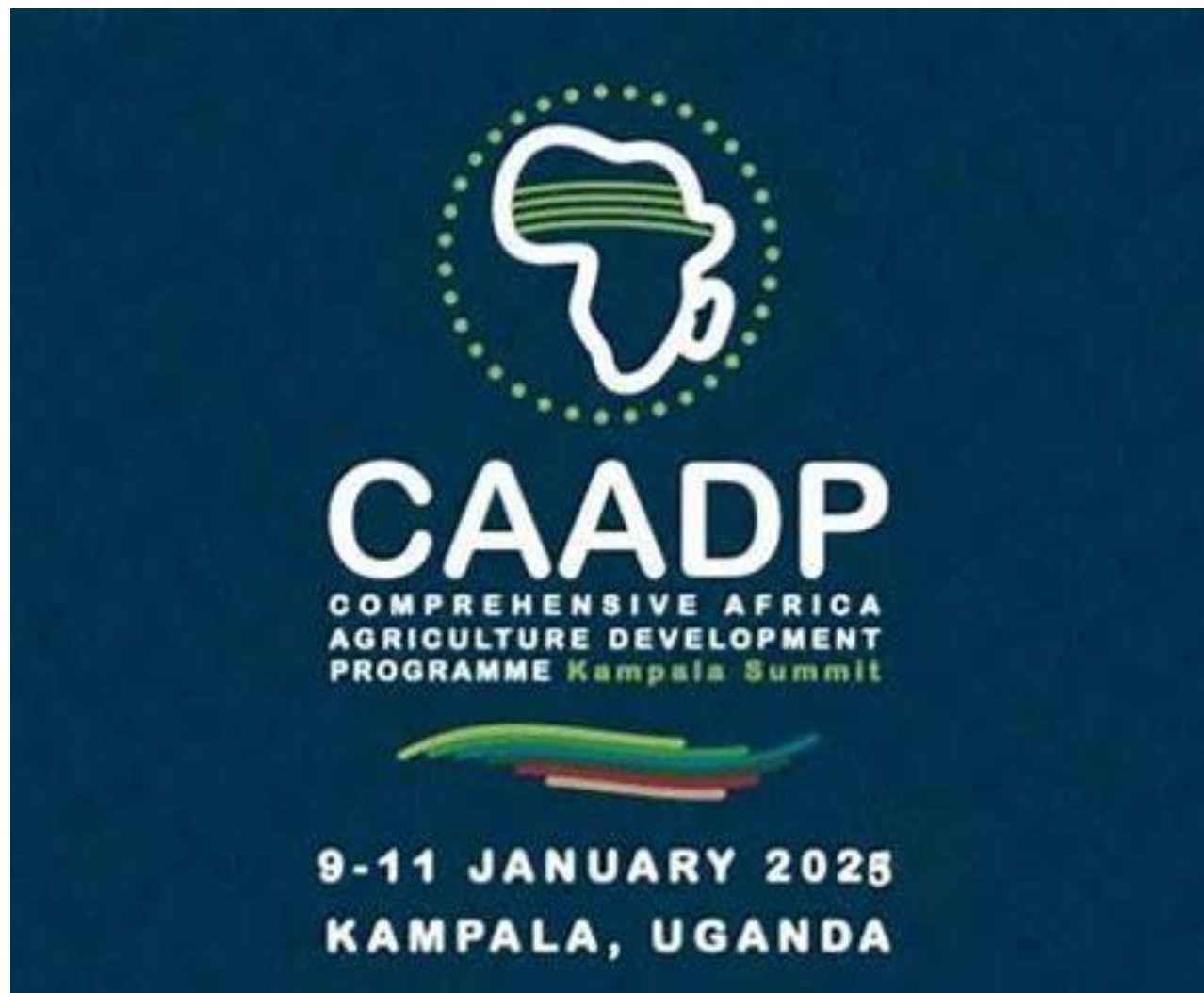
Priority Area 5: REGIONAL & SUB-REGIONAL COOPERATION

Priority Area 6: AWARENESS ENHANCING & HUMAN-CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

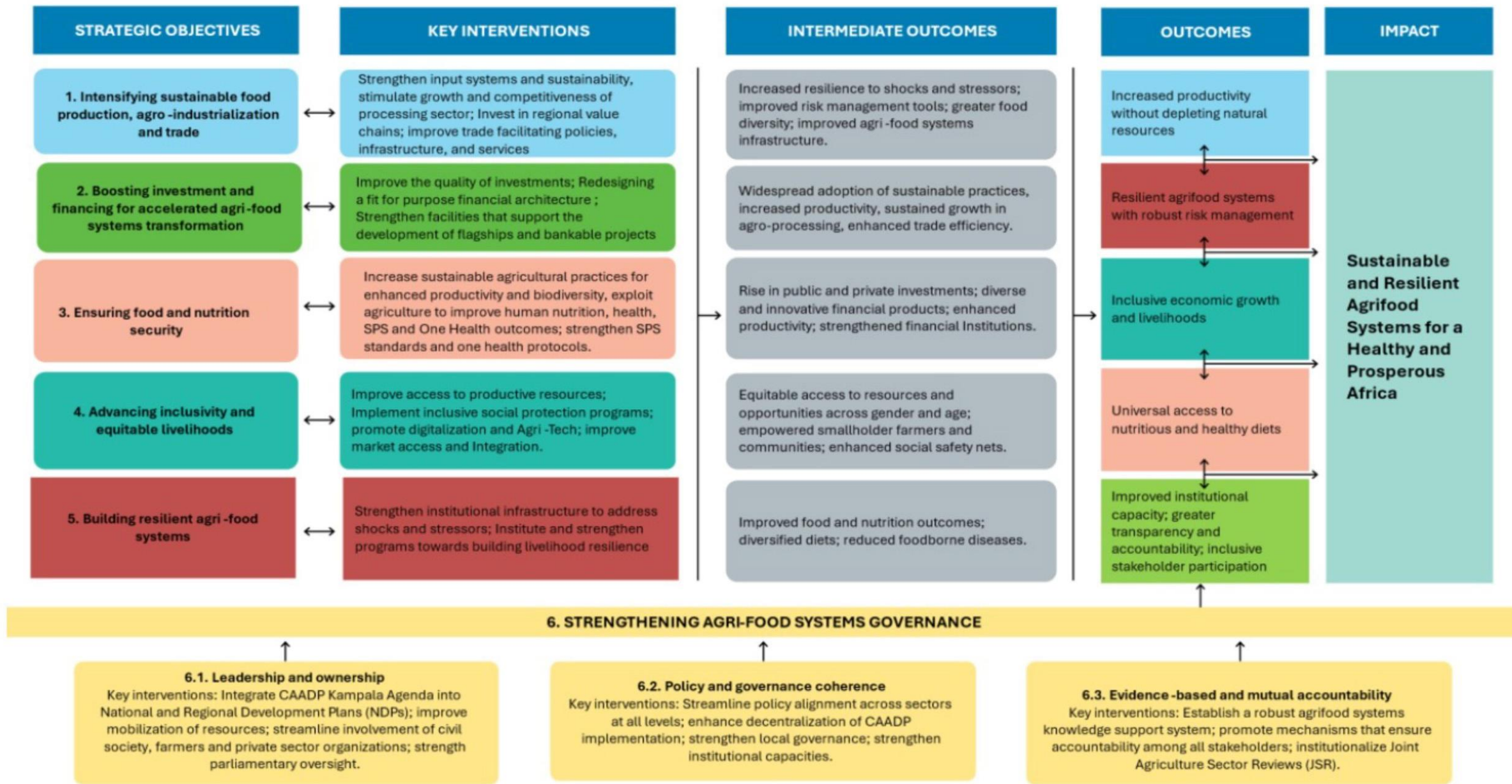
Priority Area 7: CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT & DOMESTICATION OF GLOBAL INSTRUMENTS

Priority Area 8: STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE & REDUCING VULNERABILITIES TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Priority Area 9: PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENTS & FINANCING MECHANISMS



CAADP Strategy and Action Plan 2026-2035



CAADP STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN 2026-2035

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Intensify sustainable food production, agro-industrialization, and trade

2. Boost investment and financing in transforming agrifood systems

Allocate at least 10% of annual public expenditure and reinvest 15% of agrifood GDP annually into the sector

3. Ensure food and nutrition security across the continent

4. Advance inclusivity and equitable livelihoods

5. Build resilient agrifood systems that can withstand and adapt to various shocks and stressors

6. Strengthen agrifood systems governance

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: ENSURE FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

Commitment to Ensure Food and Nutrition Security achieving zero hunger in Africa by 2035, reducing stunting, wasting, and overweight by 25%, and ensuring 60% of the population can afford a healthy diet

Key Intervention: *Improve Aquatic Production & Integrated Ecosystems*



Promote integration of sustainable fisheries & aquaculture into local & global value chains, while strengthening capacity of small-scale actors to access quality inputs, (i.e. feeds & seeds for aquaculture), & to participate in local & regional markets



Advocate for the adoption of science-based management practices in fisheries to ensure the recovery of fish stock, including the establishment of monitoring systems to combat IUU, Piracy and support conflict resolutions



Invest in sustainable science-based productive & efficient aquatic systems through improved zoning, management of transboundary resources & promotion & enforcement of biosecurity and environmental standards



Improve governance for the sustainable management of small-scale fisheries (SSF) in the African context to enhance their contribution to food & nutrition security and wealth creation, while also increasing their resilience & adaptability to reduce vulnerability to internal & external shocks

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: ENSURE FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

Key Intervention: *Improve Aquatic Production & Integrated Ecosystems*



Strengthen capacities of aquatic biodiversity conservation towards Africa Blue Economy development



Promote a holistic approach to food production that links terrestrial agriculture with aquaculture systems, developing policies and programmes that encourage sustainable practices across both sectors to foster resilience against climate change & improve food security



Strengthen resilience & promote sustainable financial mechanisms & investment in fisheries & aquaculture



Implement training programs for small-scale aquaculture farmers to adopt environmentally sustainable practices that enhance productivity while minimizing ecological impacts, including education on integrated multi-trophic aquaculture systems

Thank you

Obrigado

Asante

Merci

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